



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812. [NO. 19.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. WILLIAM PATTON takes the liberty to inform the Public at Java, that he has opened an English Seminary at Samarang, for young Ladies and Gentlemen, where the General Rudiments of Education will be taught, viz. Reading, Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic.—Mr. P. therefore solicits the Ladies and Gentlemen who have Children, to favor him with their support by sending them to his Seminary; he trusts that his exertion and attention in the execution of his duty, will insure him the continuance of that patronage and support, which he now solicits.

GENERAL TERMS.

Entrance money to each Scholar..... 10 Sp. Dtl.
Day Scholars, Reading per Month..... 4
Do. Reading and Writing do..... 6
Do. Reading, Writing and Arith-
metic per Month..... 10

Samarang, June 27, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE Heer WILLIAM PATTON heeft de Eer het Publiek van dit Eiland Java bekend te maken, dat hy een Engelsch opvoedings School voor jonge Dames en Heeren, te Samarang heeft opgericht; in het welk de algemeene beginselen der opvoeding zullen geleerd worden, namelijk, Lezen, Schryven, Taal en Rekenkunde. De Heer PATTON verzoekt dierhalven de Dames en Heeren, welke kinderen hebben, om dezelve naar zyn opvoedings School te Samarang te willen zenden, daar hy zig verzekert, dat zyfe attentie in de uitvoering zyner plicht die Bescherming en gunst zal verzekeren, welke hy thans verzoekt.

ALGEMENE BEPALINGEN.

Entree geld voor elke Leerling..... 10 Sp. Mat.
Voor Lezen per maand..... 4
Voor Lezen en Schryven do..... 6
Voor Lezen, Schryven en Rekenen do..... 10

Samarang 27 June 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN MAITLAND, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment to the Orphan Chamber at Samarang, before the last day of July next, and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment.

Samarang, June 16, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene die iets te preten-deeren hebben, dan wel Schuldig aan den Boedel van wylen Dourierre L. ALBERTI, gelieve daar van opgave te doen voor ultimo Augustus aanstaande, aan het Collegie van Weesmeesteren deser Stede.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE die geene, die iets te preten-deeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig aan den Boedel van wylen Brigadier L. ALBERTI, gelieven daar van opgave te doen, binnen den tyd van vier weken van dato dezes af, aan desselfs broeder F. ALBERTI.

Byswyk den 19 Juny 1812.

MAY BE HAD

at the Government Gazette Press,
PRICE 12 SPANISH DOLLARS,
THE
BENGAL ALMANAC
AND
DIRECTORY,
FOR THE YEAR 1812.
June 11.

PUBLICATION.

WHERAS the speedy completion of the new projected road from Batavia to Tanjong Poura is greatly impeded by horses, buffalo carts, and other animals and carriages passing over it, and the progress therein made with great labour overthrown by them, so that with a view of providing against such practises in future the President and Magistrates of the town and environs of Batavia do interdict, & it is hereby interdicted to all and every one from passing the said road (without special permission) with horses, buffalo carts, or other carriages and animals until further orders, on pain of paying a fine of five Spanish dollars for the first time and of arbitrary correction for the second time, with confiscation of the horses, buffaloes carts &c. of those who may act contrary to this order or by whose desire they might pass over the road aforesaid.

And that no person should plead ignorance hereof this shall be published in the English, Dutch, Malay and Chinese languages and be affixed at the usual places at Batavia as well at the several Bazaars in the environs.

BATAVIA the 9th June 1812.

By order of the President and Magistrates aforesaid.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN, Secy.

BILLET.

NADEMAAL het passer en op de nieuw aangelegd wordende groote weg van hier naar Tanjong Poera met paarden buffels karren of ander vee en rytuig, grootelyks verhoinderd den spoedigen voortgang van dat werk, zoe als het reeds by herhaling is ondervonden dat daar door in eens weder wordt bedorven 't geen met veel moeite en arbeid aan dien weggemaakt was.

Zoo is 't dat President en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia hier in willende voorzien hebben geinterdicteert gelyk zy interdicteeren by dezen tot nadere aanzegging en bekendmaking toe, om de voorzegde nieuwe groote weg van hier naar Tanjong Poera zonder speciale permissie te passeeren met eenige paarden buffels karren of ander zulk vee en rytuig, sub poene van eene boete van vyf Spaansche Matten voor de eerste maal, en voor de tweede maal van arbitraire correctie daar en boven te verbeuren by den geene die zal worden bevonden contrarie dezes te hebben gehandeld of door wiens order of toedoen over den voornoemden weg eenige paarden, buffels of karren zullen gebragt worden.

En op dat niemand hier van eenige onwetendheid zou kunnen voorwenden, zal deze zoo wel hier te Batavia ter plaatze gebruykelyk als op de onderscheidene Bazaars in de Ommelanden worden geaffigeert in de Engelsche Hollandsche en gewoone Inlandsche talen.

BATAVIA den 9de Juny 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten welmeld

(was getekend) C. F. MEYLAN.

ADVERTENTIE.

OP Dingsdag den 7 en Vrydeg den 10de July 1812, zal door Ven-dumeesteren voor het Negotie-huis, cor-terende onder de firma van MAAS en Compagnie staande aan de Westzyde van de Tygers-gragt, verkoping werden ge-houden van Lynwaden, Naai-garen, Dranken, Verrekylers, Koper-draad, Schryf en Druk-papier, Galanterie-wha-ren en andere artikelen.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALL de genen die iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen JOHANNES BAR-KEMEYER, gelieven zich te melden, by FREDRIK PIETER SEENA (wonende aan de oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt) binnen den tyd van achthien dagen ge-rekend van heeden af tot den 18e July 1812.—

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY Order of the President and Magis-trates of the Town and environs of Batavia, notice is hereby given to all proprietors or agents having charge over Houses, Godowns, Stables and other Con-structures, within the Town, whether they are occupied or not, that agreeable to the Publication of the former Government of the 15th of March 1811, the usual im-po-sition of one month rent is to be paid for them, for this current year, at the Office of the Accountant to the Magistrates at the Stadhouse, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thurs-days and Fridays, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, during the month of July next, and that those neglect-ful in making the said payment shall be without convenience proceeded against according to the tenor of the Publication of the 27th February 1804.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAND, Sec.

BATAVIA, June 27, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten van Batavia en dies Ommelanden, wordt aan alle Eigenaren van en de per-sonen administratie hebbende over de Huizen, Stallen, Pakhuizen, Pedakken, en andere gebouwen binnen de Stad alhier, het zy dat zy bewoond worden of niet, bekend gemaakt, dat den ontfangst der impositie op dezelve van een maand Huishuur voor dit loopend jaar, na volgens Publicatie der vorige Regering van den 15e Maart 1811, zal geschieden ten Kantore van hunnen Accountant ten Stadhuise, alle Maandag, Dingsdag, Donderdag en Vrydag, van 'svoormiddags negen, tot 'sna-middags drie uren, van den 1e tot den laatstevande aanstaande maand July. Zul-lende by gebreke van betaling tegens de nalatigen zonder oogluiking worden ge-procedeert naar den inhoud der Publicatie van den 27e February 1804.

BATAVIA,

Juny 27e 1812.

Current value of Probolingo Credit Paper.

In the week ending the 20th June.

From 35 to 37½ Spanish dollars for 100 Rix dollars, Probolingo paper.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act'g Sec. to Govt.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gov-ernor.

Samarang, June 28, 1812.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the following report of opera-tions of the army under the personal com-mand of Colonel Gillespie, detailing the particulars of the fall of the Craton of Djocjo-Carda by assault, on the morning of the 20th of June, be published for ge-neral information.

The Lieutenant Governor cannot con-temple without pride and satisfaction the consequences of an event, at once so im-portant and decisive to this Colony; and when he adverts to the signal and complete success which has attended these opera-tions throughout, in a manner which reflects so much credit on the wisdom and fore-sight by which they were directed, and exhibits so evidently the superior gallan-try and heroism by which they were ex-ecuted, he feels it difficult to appreciate the services too highly, or to express in adequate terms his admiration and ap-plause.

The Court of Djocjo-Carda, altho' the power of modern date, has long been the bane of the European authority in Java, maintaining in a state of absolute inde-pendence the finest provinces of the Is-land, and forming the central point at which all the disaffected Princes and Chief-tains of the Island were wont to rally—foiling all attempts which the most war-like preparations of the late Government could make, and since the arrival of the English, aiming at still further aggrandize-ment of power, by repeated acts of bar-barity, aggression and infraction of treaty. The acknowledgment of this formida-ble and hostile power by the Dutch Gov-ernment in the first instance, must be at-tributed rather to necessity and a desire to prevent its future aggrandizement than to an admission of its right or advantage; and its having been allowed so long to con-tinue in the exercise of its independence and undermining hostility, rather to the weakness of the European power, than any consideration of policy or justice.

The brilliant achievement of the 20th of June, will ever shine conspicuous in the Annals of Java. And the Lieutenant Gov-ernor has no hesitation in stating his de-cided opinion that more has been done for the security of the European possession, and for the general tranquillity and pros-perity of the Island, by this one blow, than ever was effected during any era of the Dutch Government.

Altho' the due appreciation of the dis-tinguished and meritorious conduct of the force employed on this occasion, may fall rather within the province of the control-ling military authority in Bengal, the Lieu-tenant Governor cannot but embrace with pleasure the opportunity which is offered to him of bearing public testimony of the ability, gallantry and conduct displayed on the occasion.

The superior judgement and prudence by which the earlier arrangements for the assault were directed, could only be equalled by the enthusiasm and intrepidity with which the whole force was subsequently animated by the personal example of the Commander of the Forces, who was ever foremost in danger and conspicuous in a-chievement. Colonel Gillespie is entitled to the full measure of admiration and ap-plause which it is in the power of the Lieutenant Governor to bestow; and the Lieutenant Governor requests that he will accept his best thanks for the zeal, energy and exemplary exertion which he evinced throughout, and in particular for the per-sonal advice and co-operation that he af-forded to the Lieutenant Governor in the political arrangements, which while it sup-ported the relation between Government and the army, at the same time ensured to the army in its operations, the exercise of its full vigour and freedom of action.

The Lieutenant Governor laments most sincerely the wound which Colonel Gil-lespie received towards the close of the action, & notwithstanding it is satisfactory to have ascertained that although severe, it is by no means of a dangerous nature, he can-not but deplore the circumstance, which deprives the public of the services of so dis-tinguished a character for a time however short.

The Officers so particularly mentioned in the General Order published by the Commander of the Forces, are entitled to the warmest acknowledgements of this Government, and it is particularly gratify-ing that in noticing the very high sense entertained of the persevering gallantry and exertions of the troops while in action, their subsequent conduct was distinguished by a forbearance, moderation and tempe-rance which entitles them to universal praise, and reflects the highest credit on their discipline.

The Commander of the Forces is re-quested to accept the congratulations of

he Lieutenant Governor on the successful termination of operations, and to convey to the army the public thanks of this Government for those distinguished efforts which have so materially augmented the glory of the British Arms.

While the Lieutenant Governor deeply laments the loss sustained by our troops, it is gratifying to consider that it bears no proportion whatever to the loss on the part of the enemy, or the importance of the acquisition, and that under no other plan of operations could it have been so small.

The Promotions made by the Commander of the Forces, during the action, are confirmed by this Government, subject to the approval of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

T. O. TRAVERS,
Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

(No. 1.)

Letter from the Commander of the Forces
To

The Honorable T. S. RAFFLES, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Honorable Sir,

Without entering upon any of the political points on which you did me the honor to consult with me previous to the adoption of hostilities against the Sultan of Djocjocarta, I shall proceed to report to you the various operations of our small force, and the measures adopted under my authority for bringing this insolent and refractory Sovereign to a sense of what was due to the supremacy of the British Government upon Java.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant, you did me the honor to acquaint me, that the Sultan of Djocjocarta had refused his acquiescence to those terms which in your wisdom you had been pleased to offer; that confident of the strength of his fortified position he had determined to brave the consequences our power might inflict, and that he had assembled his Army from all parts of the kingdom, who were prepared and determined on resistance.

The Troops I had collected at this period of the service, tho' few in numbers, were formidable in gallantry, they consisted altogether of about 600 Firelocks, a proportion of Artillery, and 2 Troops of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons. The remainder of our force, with our principal supply of Ordnance, were coming forward under the orders of Lieutenant Col. MacLeod, and were expected to join my Head Quarters during the course of that night. Hostilities had in some measure commenced upon the previous evening. On our arrival at Djocjocarta, Lieut. Col. Watson reported, that a considerable body of the Sultan's Troops had left the Krattan through the East gate, and had proceeded upon some offensive or predatory excursion which I thought it my duty immediately to prevent. I accordingly despatched a Detachment of 50 Dragoons to escort me on a reconnoitering party, and I proceeded with my Staff along the East wall of the Krattan, and pursued them on a road to the Eastward, which the people of the country reported they had taken; after a very circuitous route, we arrived again upon the environs of the Town, where we found large bodies of the enemy collected, who were well armed, and evidently prepared for resistance.

At this period, you had not communicated to me any final determination with respect to the Sultan of Djocjocarta, and I was therefore withheld by sentiments of honor, from dispersing those people by force of arms, which I had afterwards reason to regret. Mr. Crawford, the Resident, who accompanied me on the excursion, endeavored, by every possible means in his power, to induce them to return. His solicitations and threats were equally unavailing, and we were at length so insulted by stones from the houses, and one of our Dragoons was so severely wounded by a spear in the side, that we were compelled to act upon the defensive, and in a short time they were dispersed. In this affair I regret to say, that one Serjeant, and four Dragoons were wounded, the Serjeant and one of the Privates dangerously, and in another part of the Town, a Serjeant's Patrol of 25 Dragoons, was fiercely attacked by a considerable number of the Sultan's Troops, whom they cut their way through with the loss of one man killed, and one wounded.

I shall now return to the afternoon of the 18th, where every thing was prepared for offensive operations, as well as our scanty supply of ammunition would admit. I am always an advocate for promptness and decision, and I am aware, that any measure of a contrary nature, would not only weaken the confidence of our Troops, but increase the insolence of the enemy. I therefore directed Major Butler to open a fire from our Fort, which was immediately returned by the Sultan, but with inconsiderable effect. Captain Teesdale, of the Royal Navy, was wounded, and a Magazine in the Battery having accidentally blown up, I lost the services of two active Officers, Captain Young and Lieut. Hunter, who were severely burnt by the explosion. Light parties were detached to scour the villages on the right and left, and a body of the Sultan's Troops kept Major Dalton,

and part of his Battalion on the alert during the night; they were attacked four successive times with great spirit, but they repulsed the enemy with steadiness and good conduct.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I became exceedingly anxious for the arrival of Lieut. Col. MacLeod and his party. I had received no report whatever of his progress, and I was apprehensive that he had encountered some difficulty upon the road, which might retard the service. I therefore detached Lieut. Hale with 25 Dragoons, to obtain some information respecting him, and I afterwards supported him with a further reinforcement of 40 men under the command of Lieut. Keir, of the same Regiment. The first detachment under Lieut. Hale, was repeatedly attacked by large bodies of the Sultan's Infantry, in situations where Cavalry were unable to act. The promptitude and celerity of this Officer's advance, excited my warmest approbation; he was severely wounded himself, and lost five of his Dragoons in the conflict, but notwithstanding his perilous and hampered situation he executed his important trust by joining Lieut. Colonel MacLeod. On the following forenoon, the whole of this party arrived, consisting of a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, the Grenadiers of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and the Flank Companies, and Rifle Company of H. M. 78th. This reinforcement determined me upon my plan of operations.

The palace or Krattan of the Sultan is surrounded by regular works about three miles in circumference; at each corner there is a formidable Bastion, enfilading the curtain, and the principal entrance in front is strongly defended by cannon. The whole of the fortification is surrounded by a wet ditch, and the gate-ways are all provided with draw bridges, to prevent the passage across. With all these obstacles to our success, I relied upon the gallantry of my Troops, and determined upon the assault on the morning of the 20th instant. In all the preparation necessary, I experienced much assistance from Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-master General, who procured every information that could possibly be obtained, and with whom in concert I arranged the plan of attack.

The principal part of the force was divided into two columns, the leading one commanded by Lieut. Col. Watson, of H. M. 14th Foot, and the other by Lieut. Col. MacLeod, of H. M. 59th Regiment; Lieut. Col. Dewar, of the 3d Bengal Native Infantry, commanded a smaller party, and made a detour towards the rear of the Krattan. Major Grant conducted a central attack in front. At half an hour before day, the Columns under the command of Lieut. Col. Watson, and Lieut. Col. MacLeod, moved forward to the East curtain, under cover of the fire from our fort. They were however discovered by the enemy, before the scaling ladders were planted. The alarm was instantly given along the works, which only increased the activity and emulation of our troops. Lieut. Col. Watson advanced in the most gallant style and soon obtained possession of the Rampart. Part of Major Dalton's Battalion crossed the ditch at the N. E. Bastion, under Captain Leys, and running along the berm, admitted Lieut. Col. MacLeod with the second column, who blew open the Prince's gate and entered. The action then became general. Major Dalton with part of the Light Infantry Battalion, led in a spirited style to the South gate, where they admitted Lieut. Col. Dewar, and saved the life of the Prince Regent. The gallant 14th proceeded to scour the Ramparts, and the capture of the Sultan rendered the victory complete. I have the honor to report to you, that during this arduous conflict, the Toomogong Semood Beningrat was killed. Lieut. Colonel Dewar had the good fortune to encounter his party, and as he was known to be the most powerful Chieftain in the interest of the Sultan, and his instigator in every hostile proceeding against the British Government, I consider this event as of the greatest political importance.

About the conclusion of the assault, I was myself severely wounded in the arm.

Thus with less than one thousand Firelocks actually engaged, we have defeated upwards of seventeen thousand men, and afforded a lasting proof of our superiority and power. I shall refrain from entering into further particulars, as you were present upon the spot, and our cordial communications with each other have rendered them unnecessary.

I have the honor to enclose you the copy of a General Order, issued upon the occasion, together with returns of killed and wounded, and Ordnance captured.

I have the honor to solicit your particular attention to the valuable services of Mr. Crawford, Resident. It is impossible I can convey to you, how deeply I am impressed with a sense of his talents and exertions. From the period of my arrival, until the conquest of the Krattan, he was uniformly active & assiduous, and his personal exposure in the assault of the works, merit equally my thanks and commendation.

Mr. Robinson, of the Civil Service, and Mr. Hardie, were also Volunteers upon the occasion. I cannot speak too highly of their eagerness and zeal. Mr. Deans, Assistant to the Resident, was essentially useful in con-

ducting Lieut. Colonel Dewar's party to the South Gate.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient,

Faithful Servant,

(Signed) R. R. GILLESPIE, Colonel.
Djocjocarta, June 25, 1812.

(A true Copy.)

THOS. OTHO TRAVERS,
Acting Sec. to Govt. Mil. Depart.

(No. 2.)

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head-quarters—Djocjocarta, June 21, 1812

The Commander of the Forces congratulates the Troops he had the honor personally to command, upon the late glorious result of their arduous and honorable enterprize. It confirms him in the opinion he had so justly entertained of their discipline, firmness, and gallantry, and it affords a memorable proof to the enemies of the English Government, that British soldiers when united by these valuable qualities, must not only conquer but be irresistible. It was the conviction of their supereminence that determined him in a measure where nothing but bravery could succeed, and it was the assurance of their intrepidity, that urged him to an assault where multitudes of men were prepared for resistance. The event has proved that his confidence was by no means misplaced. The enemy has been routed from a regularly fortified position, and seven thousand armed men have been conquered and dispersed. The person of the Sultan has been safely secured, and the circumstances attending his seizure reflect so much credit upon the Troops in general that the Commander of the Forces cannot sufficiently express his admiration and applause. In the heat of the storm his person was respected, his family was placed in security and protection, and no part of the property was either pillaged or molested.

This remarkable instance of steadiness and discipline shall be brought to the notice of higher authority, and it will be the duty of Colonel Gillespie, to obtain for this Force the approbation they have so justly earned.

To Lieutenant Colonel Watson, who commanded the leading column, the commander of the Forces cannot convey the sense he entertains of his distinguished bravery, and of the quickness, and celerity, with which he conceived and executed the attack.

The animated stile in which Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Hunter crossed the Ditch, and at the head of the 14th Grenadiers escalated the rampart, under the fire of the East Bastion could only be equalled by the ardor and zeal of their gallant followers.

The prompt and decisive movement of Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod, to force his passage by the Prince's gate and support the leading column was equally daring and meritorious. The long Detour of Lieutenant Colonel Dewar and his Battalion towards the Southern gate, and his well timed entrance through that passage, contributed materially to the success of the day, and indeed the whole of the Officers and Soldiers employed upon this spirited assault have distinguished themselves so equally that it will be difficult for the Commander of the Forces to discover what part was more conspicuous than another. It is right however to specify Captain Leys and part of the light Infantry Battalion who crossed the Ditch at a fordable part and climbed to an embrasure upon each others shoulders.

It is also just to mention the conduct of Major Forbes, who attacked the right of the Sultan's square, and detached Lieutenant Douglas with a small party of H. M. 78th Regt. to cover the guns that were directed with so much spirit and effect by Lieutenant Cameron, of the Bengal Artillery. It would also be wrong to omit mentioning the spirited conduct of Major Dalton, and his Battalion, who scoured the Ramparts to the left and admitted Lieutenant Colonel Dewar, at the south gate after preserving the life of the Prince Regent. He therefore requests that these Officers will accept his best thanks for their valuable services, and communicate them to the Troops under their several commands. It appears that Lieutenant Douglas had the honor of capturing the person of the Sultan, with his small Detachment of the 78th Light company.

Major Butler and the Foot Artillery, Captain Byers and the Royal Artillery, Captain Rudyard and the Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant Dudley and the Hussars were all conspicuous for the same gallantry and zeal, and the commander of the Forces communicates his thanks to Captain Byers for his active exertions in joining Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod's Detachment with the Ordnance stores, and the same approbation is also due to Captain Colebrooke of the Royal Artillery whose activity has more than once been noticed. Captain Byers and Lieutenant Black rendered effectual assistance to Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod in blowing open the Prince's gate with one of the horse Artillery guns—This valuable corps is always conspicuous when its services are required.

It now remains for the commander of the Forces to particularize instances of personal intrepidity, and amongst these may be classed the conduct of Lieutenant Hill of H. M. 14th Regt. who with a Havildar of the 4th Vol. Batt. reconnoitred the Fort before the advance

of the Troops, ascertained the depth of the water in the Ditch, and furnished a most correct report for the guidance of Lieutenant Colonel Watson. The behaviour of this Officer will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the commander in chief of India where just claims to distinction are never disregarded.

It is also reported to the Commander of the Forces that the conduct of Private John O'Brien, of the Horse Artillery was particularly conspicuous in having performed an important point of duty under circumstances of the greatest personal hazard, and he therefore merits public approbation.

The conduct of Lieut. Hale and his party has already been mentioned in terms of approbation, but the Commander of the Forces cannot refrain from again testifying his sense of the activity and exertion that has been manifested by Captain Dawes and the Officers and men of H. M. 22d Dragoons during the progress of the service.

The central attack was conducted by Major Grant of the 4th Vol. Bat. whose well established gallantry is acknowledged and recorded. He therefore requests that this Officer will receive his warmest thank for his active exertions, and communicate the same to the Officers and men placed under his immediate command.

The Commander of the Forces performs a pleasing task in recognizing the valuable services of Major Butler, commander of the Artillery, who has uniformly displayed the same unwearied zeal and indefatigable exertion. The Commander of the Forces is therefore happy in the opportunity of bearing public testimony to the professional superiority and valuable acquisitions of this excellent Officer.

Major Butler, Deputy Adjutant General, Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter-master General, Captain Hanson, Military Secretary, Captains Parsons and Tallor, who were acting as Aides-de-Camp, and all of the Staff with the Troops continue to deserve the approbation and praise already bestowed upon former occasions, he therefore requests that these Officers will accept of his warm acknowledgements for their assiduity, activity and attention.—Lieutenant Colonel McKenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy Quarter Master General whose gallantry and conduct have been ways conspicuous, were exceedingly serviceable in arranging the plan of attack. Former of these Officers having been detained upon the Island on professional duties, the Commander of the Forces was particularly fortunate in the opportunity of benefiting his valuable talents and exertions.

Lieutenants Harris and Baker of the Bengal Army, have manifested great anxiety to forward the benefit of the service.

Majors Johnson and Campbell, Captains Jones, Bethune and the Officers of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor's Staff attend the Commander of the Forces during the action, and he is much indebted to these well as to many others for their active assistance and exertion.

It would be injustice to omit the name Captain Teesdale of the Royal Navy, who accompanied the Commander of the Forces and acted as an Aid-de-Camp, in which situation he displayed all the energy and zeal so common to those of his honorable profession, and the Commander of the Forces regrets that he was wounded so early in the service.

The conduct of Lieutenant McLean, H. M. 14th Rifle Company, of Lieutenant Robinson of H. M. 78th and of Lieutenant Paul of the Bengal Native Infantry has been reported zealous and meritorious.

They were wounded in the assault, and though the Commander of the Forces cannot help deploring the loss, however small, that have sustained during the progress of the service, he cannot help regretting to the ardor and rapidity of the attack, which ensured to the gallant Troops a most complete victory lessened those bitter feelings of regret which the loss of a brother Soldier must always produce.

Russian Khan, Havildar of the 4th Volunteer Battalion and Marwan Sing, Sepoy in light Infantry Battalion are promoted to rank of Jemidars, and Roop Narain Sing, the light Infantry Battalion is promoted to rank of Havildar, for their distinguished conspicuous gallantry. These appointments to be considered as having taken place during the action, and they will also be liable to confirmation of Government.

The exertions and assistance that was afforded by Mr. Crawford, Resident, Robinson, Mr. Deans and Mr. Hardy, be brought to the attention of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) RICHARD BUTLER
Dept. Adjt. Genl.

A true copy.

THO. OTHO TRAVERS,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

(No. 3.)

Returns of killed and wounded of forces employed at Djocjocarta, under command of Colonel R. R. GILLESPIE, commander of the forces in Java, &c. &c. 20th June, 1812.

H. M. 22d Dragoons, 8 rank and file.
H. M. 14th Regiment, 5 rank and file.

accommodation of six hundred—the whole lined throughout with fine Cloth, ornamented with Flags and different Military Trophies.—On the centre appeared Europe, Asia, Africa, and America with the word Auchmuty richly embossed.—At the end, the Crest of Sir Samuel with JAVÆ VICTOR in variegated lamps—Triumphal Arches of real and artificial flowers ornamented the Tables—which were covered with every luxury that unbounded hospitality could procure. The Champagne and other Wines, were of the most choice quality—extremely well cooled and in great profusion.—After Supper, the Honorable the Governor gave the health of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, which was followed by a discharge of seventeen Guns from the Battery, and the different bands playing the “Auchmuty March,” and “Quick Step.”—Shortly after the party proceeded to the Ball Room.

After a short pause the attention of the Company was drawn to a most grand display of fireworks, prepared with great skill and ingenuity, and which successfully excited the admiration of the surrounding multitude, as independent, of the Company assembled in the Rooms—the Government Gardens, the Roads, Bridge and Island of the Fort were completely covered with Natives—which added considerably to the interest of the enchanting Scenery.—A Triumphal Arch dedicated to the conqueror of Java was richly illuminated in the centre of the Garden and attracted uncommon attention throughout the Evening.

At the conclusion of the Fireworks in the Garden, three Cannon gave the signal to the Fort, which was answered by a tremendous discharge of Rockets, when the whole of the glaciis was illumined in the most scientific and brilliant manner, and continued burning a considerable time, when the whole concluded by repeated discharges of Artillery from the Battery and Ramparts.

The Party now returned to the Ball Room, where dancing re-commenced and was kept up with great glee and vivacity until a late hour yesterday morning.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BLOCKADE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The following is a correct copy of the letter addressed to the Merchants of Buenos Ayres, by Captain Elliot, of his Majesty's ship Porcupine, on the subject of the blockade of that place:

“His Britannic Majesty's ship Porcupine, off Monte Video, 3d of March, 1811.

“Gentlemen,—On the 23d ult. his Excellency the Vice-Roy informed me, that all British vessels which may arrive in the port of Monte Video previous to the 15th instant, will have liberty to export without duties the fruits of the country which they have on board; but those which may remain longer in the ports of Buenos Ayres shall not only have the duties paid there exacted from them, but shall also be proceeded against according to law.

“Understanding some vessels were expected here to take in a part of their cargoes, I applied to the Vice-Roy for an extension of the period for them to arrive until the 1st of April; with which his Excellency informed me on the 2d inst. he would not comply, because by the 15th inst. he expected to have all the ports of Buenos Ayres in a state of rigorous blockade; but that should any vessel have good cause to extend her stay beyond that period, the circumstances should have every consideration with him. This, however, would not be extended to those who might commence new navigation.

“I inform you of this correspondence for your Government, and that it took place in consequence of the detention in his port of the brig Amelia, that was required to repay the duties which had been paid at Buenos Ayres; she has, however, been since released. The situation of British ships in this river becoming daily more critical, it is incumbent on me again to recommend an observance of the strictest neutrality; and I hope you will see the necessity for Masters of merchant vessels conducting themselves according to this recommendation, as should they be molested, an appeal to his Majesty's Commanding Officer will not fail to procure them such redress as justice requires.

“Should you be desirous of keeping up a communication with me on any subject concerning your general interests, I herewith inclose you a protection for the schooner launch Ranger, which I think a vessel well calculated for that purpose.

“The schooner Alarm arrived here yesterday about 10 a. m. and was dispatched by me, at one p. m. She, however, did not sail till this morning.

“I am, &c.

“R. ELLIOT.”

“To the British Merchants at Buenos Ayres.”

BUENOS AYRES PAPERS.

BUENOS-AYRES EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF THE 26th JUNE 1811.

In the Extraordinary Gazette of the 18th instant, among other official papers which General Don Jose Artigas transmitted with regard to his operations against Monte Video, there was also given an overture made by Don Xavier Elio after the battle of Los Piedras, soliciting an armistice. During this, the result of the negotiation also reached him, which in that extremity he had set on foot directly with the most excellent Junta, through the medium of the officer Don Jose Obregon, and with which the public has already been made acquainted. As Elio perfectly foresaw the rejection which his application, so contemptible in many respects, was doomed to meet with, he visibly attempted to influence the good faith of General Artigas by the insidious mode in which his letter was drawn up, pretending that the English Government was embarked in the same cause, by the instructions which it had actually given to Captain Heywood, Commander of the Nereus frigate.

Our General, deeply convinced, as well as the Government, of the true sentiments of the English nation with regard to the present affairs, returned a very proper answer: he spoke with a full knowledge of the daring and cunning character of the man to whom it was addressed, and with all the energy and resolution which animate us in our undertaking.—But the honourable Officer of his Britannic Majesty could not view with indifference the inconsiderate audacity of Elio who had so falsely compromised his reputation in an affair of so much delicacy, and who, when Captain Heywood has been expressly charged to observe a complete neutrality in our affairs, had represented him as to a certain degree taking a part in them. Captain Heywood, therefore, thought it his duty to clear himself of all such interference, and transmitted to the Government the following declaration, which is published for that purpose, and that all may be apprised of the sole object of his arrival:

“On board his Britannic Majesty's frigate the Nereus, before Buenos-Ayres, June 19, 1811.

“Most Excellent Senor—In the Buenos-Ayres Gazette of yesterday I have observed an official document, in which I am erroneously represented as a negotiator between his Excellency the Viceroy, Don Xavier Elio, and the Most Excellent Provisional Junta of Government. And as, wherever that Gazette is circulated, it may produce an impression injurious to me as Captain in the Royal Navy of his Britannic Majesty, whose duties are of a nature more open, active, and decided than those of a crooked policy and diplomatic intrigue, to which my character is abhorrent; and having also received an express prohibition to interfere in these matters, I have thought it necessary to observe for the present, that the Viceroy must have been greatly mistaken in expressing himself as he has done with regard to me.

“I also leave it to you Excellency to inform the public (if you think it of importance), whether or not your Excellency, since my arrival in this river in the Nereus, has entered into any official conversation with me, or any other individual, relative to the existing political disputes of these provinces, in which we disclaim all right and even inclination to interfere.

“Though I have not thought it necessary or proper hitherto to say any thing, yet I now avail myself of this opportunity, that it may be well and clearly understood, that the spirit and tendency of the orders with which I was sent to, and still remain in, the river Plate, have in truth for their chief and only object the protection of the persons and commerce of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty from any unjust effects of commotion; and to lend all possible assistance, by means of the ship under my command, to such of them as may

wish to remit their property or retire from the river Plate.

“In the execution of this last part of my orders, I consider it my duty to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of this Government, for their own benefit, and that of my countrymen.” Why this co-operation has been so suddenly and unexpectedly denied is a question, which I have neither the right nor the inclination to ask, and with regard to which it becomes me, as an Officer of the English Navy, to be perfectly indifferent.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “P. HEYWOOD.

“To the President and Members of the Provisional Junta of Government.”

The following is the letter of the Viceroy Elio to General Artigas, conveyed by a flag of truce and to which the preceding correspondence refers:—

“Monte-Video, May 20.

“I have to inform you, that I have set on foot negotiations with the Junta of Buenos Ayres, through the medium of Captain Heywood, of the British frigate Nereus, which Officer has also instructions from his Government to the same effect. One of the propositions which he has to make to the Junta, is, that an armistice and suspension of arms should take place till our existing differences can be accommodated. I expect from day to day accounts of this negotiation, and in the mean time I hope you will concur in the humane sentiments which animate me, by suspending all hostilities between our troops, as producing only a lamentable and useless effusion of blood; as the Junta must comply with the pacific propositions made by the English and myself.”

The reply of General Artigas was in substance as follows.—

“Camp at Las Piedras, May 20, 1811.

“Senor—The cause of the people does not admit of the least delay. If you really desire to avoid the effusion of blood, so contrary to the feelings of humanity, enter into a negotiation with me, who am well acquainted with the wishes of the Junta, and will give you and Monte-Video a new proof of its generous and pacific views. These are comprised in the re-establishment of communications and relations between the inhabitants of Monte-Video and those of the capital—ties marked out by the mutual interests of both, and by nature itself—ties which were broken by a declaration of war on your part, which has carried desolation and mourning into those families which have suffered from that effusion of blood which you profess to lament.

“This army will shortly bring to a conclusion the work which is already so far advanced, and you will bring to a climax the misfortunes of Monte-Video, unless you resolve that the authority of the Provisional Junta of these provinces be recognised by that city, in order that it may transmit its wishes by the medium of a representative, conformably to the regulation which has been published, and in imitation of the measures which all the provinces of Spain adopted for the purpose of preserving entire the dominions of our august Sovereign Don Ferdinand VII. from the oppression of the tyrant of Europe.

“This is the only condition on which, in virtue of the authority which I exercise, I shall cause hostilities to cease on the part of my troops.

(Signed) “JOSE ARTIGAS.”

[From a letter of General Artigas to the Junta of Buenos Ayres, dated May 24, it appears that his army was encamped on the ride of Monte-Video.—The battle of Las Piedras, in which he claimed the advantage, seems to have been a mere skirmish, in which the loss on the part of the victors amounted only to 11 killed, and 28 wounded. They took, however, 10 or 12 pieces of cannon, and a good deal of ammunition. General Artigas says, that in consequence of the advantages he had obtained, hesitated in a flag of truce to the Viceroy Elio, demanding the surrender of Monte-Video. Elio returned a verbal refusal, and ordered the officer with the flag of truce to depart immediately. We are led to suppose from these papers, that though shut up in Monte-Video he has a naval force which gives him, in some measure, the command of the river.]

BUENOS AYRES GAZETTE, JUNE 15.
LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY LORD STRANGFORD TO THE MOST-EXCELLENT JUNTA.

Most Excellent Senor—I have received the letter of your Excellency of the 24th of February, in which you inform me of the

proceedings of General Elio, in interrupting the commerce of Buenos Ayres, and in which after some observations on the supposed want of legitimate official authority on the part of that General, you beg me to communicate them to my Government. On this point I will comply with your Excellency's wishes, but I am convinced that I only anticipate the opinion of my Court when I assure you, that this communication will be received with the deepest regret, and will augment those painful feelings which must be inspired by the present unfortunate contest between Buenos Ayres and its dependencies.

The confidence which your Excellency has placed in me, and the conviction that I shall acquire a new title to it by the proposal which I am about to submit to your consideration encourage me to speak frankly and without reserve.

Your Excellency, by constantly expressing a fixed determination to adhere to the common cause of the Allies against France, to respect the authority and preserve the claims of your legitimate Sovereign, have secured an undoubted right to the friendship and good offices of Great Britain, founded on a basis much more solid and extensive, than that of the advantages and concessions which you have so liberally and wisely granted to its subjects.

But it is nevertheless to be lamented, that while these principles deserve every applause their practical results have hitherto so little corresponded to their tenour; and that, in a crisis which requires united efforts and undivided energy, the power of the confederation formed against France should be weakened by the failure of those resources, which might rationally be expected from those who are in no small degree interested in the event of the struggle, but who, unhappily, cannot contribute to its fortunate issue, because they are plunged in all the evils of civil dissension.

Your Excellency knows too well the scrupulous good faith of the Court of London, the sacred ties which connect it with Spain, and the great and universally important object of their mutual alliance, to believe that Great Britain, without violating that faith, sacrificing those obligations, and abandoning these objects can lend the sanction of her approbation to measures productive of dissension between the component parts of a coalition, the happy issue of which depends upon a cordial co-operation and good understanding among all its constituent members.

But though it is thus impossible for Great Britain to act in opposition to her obligations, and the interests of the just cause which she supports, the just claims which your Excellency has to her friendship inspire her with a sincere desire to become instrumental to your happiness and prosperity, in the only way in which she can at present promote these objects.

I therefore take upon me to offer to your Excellency, in the most ample manner, the good offices and friendly interpositions of the English Government, for the purpose of facilitating an amicable settlement of the differences which at present subsist between the Spaniards of both hemispheres, and delivering them from the greatest of all calamities, civil discord, as the origin of their ruin, and of the greatest danger to the common cause.

I offer this mediation to your Excellency in the firm confidence that it will be undertaken with promptness by the English Government, and in the knowledge of what has been already proposed and accepted by other parts of the Spanish Monarchy, which were in circumstances similar to those in which Buenos Ayres is now placed.

I beg your Excellency clearly to understand that the proposal which I make does not involve any disposition on the part of my Court to interpose in the political affairs of the Spanish monarchy, or to support any system inconsistent with liberality and justice, and with the permanent prosperity of Spanish America.

It does not appear possible that your Excellency can confide your cause in better hands than those of the English. Every motive of interest and of policy unites in declaring that the prosperity of Buenos Ayres must be to us an object of importance; and the consideration, founded on identity of interests is calculated to produce the most unlimited confidence on the part of your Excellency.

Should the proposal which I have had the honour to make be adopted by your Excellency, I would suggest to you, as the first step to its actual execution, the adoption of measures for an armistice between your Excellency and General Elio; nothing can be

Continued in the Supplement.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENYLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENYLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrent de termen van inlegging en het plaatsen van Advertissemanten in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn.—Advertissemanten, Nieuwstydningen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voormoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoortlyken tyd ontvaangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulke in den vervolge voor te komen.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812.

(Continued from this-day's Gazette.)

is simple than such a negotiation. The drawing of your Excellency's troops on one side, and the cessation of the blockade on the other, would be just measures of mutual concession. It might be stipulated, this armistice should last till the final agreement, under the friendly mediation of Great Britain, of the points at present in dispute between the Government of Buenos Ayres and that of Spain.

A proposition of this nature, so analogous to the moderation which has characterized the management of your Excellency's proposals, would cover Buenos Ayres with glory, and even should it be rejected, the fact of having made so equitably an offer would prove, that you had left no means untried to avert the calamities of civil war, and the party that refused to accede to so a measure would be in a great degree responsible for them.

But your Excellency cannot fail to perceive various immediate advantages which would result from this proposal. The restoration of commerce would instantly follow—the removal of the difficulties under which our agents have laboured in this part of the world—and the removal of every disposition to interfere in the affairs of Spanish America, which may have been felt by any States under the influence of the animosities excited by the military movements and political proceedings of its neighbours.

It is proper to apprise your Excellency, that I have also written to General Ballesteros on the subject to which this letter relates, and that I have laboured to produce in him a feeling corresponding to that which I cordially hope and believe is felt by your Excellency.

I conclude by again requesting your Excellency's attention to the proposition which I have the honour to make, and that you favour me with your sentiments upon it as you conveniently can; and to be assured that I am solely actuated by a sincere desire for your peace and prosperity, and for the prosperous issue of the just contest in which we are equally engaged, and in which I most hope to conquer if we are divided ourselves.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) STRANGFORD.

ANSWER OF THE JUNTA.

EXCELLENT SENOR—The Junta has received by Captain Heywood, of the Navy, a confidential letter addressed to them by your Excellency, acknowledging the receipt of the 24th of February. It is not for us to discover the reasons of your Excellency's silence on the most material part of the contents, nor of your answer to the letter dated March 6th, even had it not been explained by other channels, that your Excellency, acknowledging those parts to be in violation of blockade, even to ships of your nation, chose rather to give a silent answer, notwithstanding the reasons in relation to it.

An unexpected event, and the excessive demands of Admiral De Courcy to free the flag from the obstructions put many before the Government of Monte Video their being free ports, present to us a mortifying contrast. The Junta can find no cause for this retrograde movement, it forms part of the plan of the British Government to adopt no measures that may disunite America from Spain. The Junta, however, cannot reconcile such inconsistent projects. It is certain that the special prospects of Great Britain and America have nothing to do with this disunion.

Spain should ever reconcile her system of union with respect to America; it is for us to know that in the state of insignificance in which she is, her true interest lies in soliciting England to apprehend her sources, whence she may supply that which she has exhausted for the independence of Spain, and be enabled to clothe herself left naked by Spanish tyranny, at this way she might have acquired a degree of gratitude and justice—but she is rather to be deficient on this score, to renounce exclusive rights, to which she claims herself to be entitled to all, by declaring imperiously by her emissaries, General Elio, these ports to be in a state of blockade, and issuing express orders to suspend the British commerce in this quarter, while she cannot reconcile such conduct with her declaration of attachment to Great Britain, her ally, she gives the highest offence to the colonies, who, as subject to the same

King, have an equal right with Galicia, the Asturias, and Catalonia, to a direct intercourse with the nation that affords them protection. These reasons are of weight sufficient to convince the Junta, that without any violation of the good faith pledged to Spain, and without a breach of any positive agreement, the Court of London may resist the blockade which General Elio has imposed upon British ships.

Your Excellency observes, that it is a matter of regret, that in the present crisis, the power of the confederacy against France should be weakened for want of resources.

The Junta is of opinion, that to avoid the prejudices of which your Excellency speaks, and not to come to a state of the greatest weakness, the most effectual way is, not to place the resources of America in the hands of Spain, without making them pass to England, by means of an open and unrestricted commerce. The whole world is not ignorant how incapable Spain is to employ her funds with economy, as well as to direct her armies, because she already dilapidated the supplies remitted from America for her defence. Such contributions of loyalty and of honour ought to be kept sacred; their disposition was determined by the same necessities, and the intention of those who granted them. Notwithstanding this, no consideration was sufficient to limit the prodigality and covetousness of the Spanish Administration, yet they now haughtily ask, who has provided funds sufficient to support so many years the expenses of the armies? These provinces profess entire fidelity to Ferdinand the VIIIth; they wish to direct only by themselves, and without the hazard of risking their means to the rapacity of unfaithful hands; they promise to enter into the coalition against the tyrant, so long as their civil independence is acknowledged. Here your Excellency will observe a means of strengthening the power of the confederation, till a final success, much more secure and more conformable to the principles of equity, than by threatening us with menaces, punishments, and blockades, into a subordination which no person has a right to require.

Your Excellency may be firmly assured that the blockade imposed by General Elio is more prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, and to Spain herself, than it is to us. If the scrupulous considerations of your nation carry it to dissemble such aggressions, the Junta cannot propose to the people such a species of humiliation. They can perceive in it nothing else than a determination, to resist the audacious attempts of a Chief, who, without any other authority than a simple letter from the Secretary Ballesteros, exhibits himself a hostile Viceroy. It was this circumstance which hastened the aversion they formerly bore in their minds, and made the people of the eastern province take up arms. They demanded assistance from this Junta, and they have confined their aggressions to investing the walls of Monte Video.

In this state of things, the armistice which the conciliating disposition of your Excellency proposes, can produce no other effects than to frustrate an enterprise already far advanced; to expose the safety of many patriots to the vengeance of Elio; to excite an universal convulsion among the provinces, and the abandonment of our expectation to fluctuating opinion. This would surely be acting contrary to the principles of our institution, and to raise again the colonial system which our hands destroyed. This Junta entertains too sublime an idea of the penetration of your Excellency, to attribute your proposal to any other motive than an unacquaintance with occurrences which are observed by distance.

In respect to the mediation which your Excellency has proposed, to remove the differences which subsist between these states and the Peninsula, nothing could be more satisfactory to this Junta, than to place their cause in hands so faithful and generous as those of the British Cabinet. The good faith which characterizes it, and the identity of their interests with ours, are causes which assure us of its fidelity. But the Junta cannot discover reasons to authorize them at present to avail themselves of such mediation.

The peninsula is no more than a part of the Spanish monarchy, and that so named, that it would be no small concession to put it upon an equality with America. If therefore follows, from this principle, that the Peninsula cannot hold any authority over America, nor this over that. Were the English Cabinet to act the part of an impartial mediator, it would be a precise acknowledgement of the independence of the two States. On the other hand, were the British Cabinet

possessed of an idea of our inferiority, it would not be surprising that the result of a negotiation would be to grant us much more by favour than we deserve in justice. Therefore, until we can know the opinion of the British nation, all ulterior proceedings should be suspended. In addition, your Excellency combines your mediation with the armistice, and should a negotiation take place, General Elio would continue to hold all the authority of Viceroy, whereas he is invested by the Junta of Cadiz, even here where he now occupies; but this would involve a contradiction in principles; Elio, and the absolute power from which he derives his authority, would remain triumphant over our rights before the termination of the dispute.

The unlimited confidence which this Junta has in the pure intentions of your Excellency, convinces us that you have no other object in view than to unite the political ties which subsist in common between both nations; but your Excellency may rest assured that if the state of our negotiations do not permit us to adhere to them, our friendship towards Great Britain shall not be less firm, nor our consideration of your Excellency.—God preserve your Excellency, &c.

Buenos Ayres, May 18, 1811.

To his Excellency Lord Strangford, &c.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

CORUNNA, AUG. 23.

That the public may be apprised without delay of some fortunate results of the operations of the 7th army, of which Don Gabriel de Mendizabal is General in Chief, we have published the present bulletin, which contains accounts transmitted by a Spaniard from Santona, dated nine o'clock in the evening of the 16th instant.

Between seven and eight hundred men, with some cavalry of the division of Senor Porlier, arrived upon Santander at half-past four in the morning of the 14th, after marching the preceding night 8 leagues, with so much secrecy, that surprising and killing the first sentinels, they got possession of the entrance to the street S. Francisco, and the gate of los Remedios and Sta Clara, and several of Santa Lucia, before they were at all perceived; and the first notice of their movement was given by a discharge from the guard of the hospital of S. Rafael, at the High-street.

The General, with all the Officers (who were double the number that properly belonged to the garrison) were in bad luck about 300 gendarmes and 100 infantry; but in consequence of the surprise, though he sallied out to the street, he could collect only about fifty gendarmes, and with them, and a part of the Officers, not half dressed, they took to the high road—all of them who could, both officers and men, persons belonging to the hospitals, intendantcy, commissariat, and other departments. As soon as they arrived at the quay, they plunged into the water in order to seize certain boats which were lying off the beach, and with the crew of two brigs which were run aground and could not be got off, they manned the launches, which they got into with the greatest precipitation, wading up to their middle in water. They then put off for Santona where about mid-day, from forty to fifty of them arrived in five or six of these launches. The Intendant, Aidamar, was taken near Santa Lucia; not one of them got off with more than the clothes on his back, and some were without shoes.

A heavy firing was kept on those who endeavoured to escape, but at nine o'clock it had ceased on all sides; forty Spanish soldiers assembled in the Old-square, having taken from 60 to 80 horses belonging to the officers and troops, and about 30 prisoners, many of them officers. They then marched off in the greatest order by the high road, without causing the smallest loss to the inhabitants, or even asking from them any victuals. Up to this hour it is not known what road they took; whether that of Carmargo, or Puente de Arce.

In the new square, one French sentinel was found dead; on the ascent to the tower there were 6; and on the rope-walk of Bacedo there were found 9 gendarmes, and two chiefs of battalion killed, with a horse of the General. It is not known what became of him, but there is every reason to believe that he was made prisoner. One aide-de-camp was killed, another arrived at Santona.

PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from General Lord Wellington to Don M. P. Forjaz, dated headquarters at Fuente Guinalua, September 18:—

Neither the army of Portugal, nor that of the North, has made any movement of importance since my last dispatch to your Excellency, of the 11th inst. but they have both concentrated themselves more than they were before. The army of Portugal is at present posted between Bejar and Placencia, having its advanced posts on this side, in Val de Fuentes; and the army of the North, in the low ground of the river Tormes, and between it and the Douro.

Since I transmitted my last dispatch to your Excellency, I have heard that the army of Portugal has received a reinforcement of 4000 men from Valladolid, and who had recently arrived from France, besides another, which antecedently formed a part of that army, consisting of convalescents, whose number amounted to between 2 and 3000 men, who had come from Salamanca; they have also received many horses, as well for the remounting of the dragoons, as for the artillery corps.

In my opinion Gen. Abadia made his retreat to Molina Seca in good order, though it took place under disadvantageous circumstances, in consequence of having been commenced very late.

Your Excellency will have seen the accounts of the events in Murcia subsequent to the 9th of August. From these it will be seen that the army of Murcia lost its main communication between Lorca and Murcia, in consequence of some error being committed; and that the different divisions were separated, and sustained a serious loss.

OVIEDO, AUG. 23.

Four ecclesiastics, whom the enemy had carried as prisoners into France, lately arrived in this capital. They left Agen on the night of the 22nd of June, having been favored by some of the natives of the place. They uniformly state the general discontent in France, on account of the oppression and state of distrust in which the people live; and that the conscripts fly to the mountains, &c. They are not ignorant in France of the advantages obtained by our arms, and particularly by the Guerillas; and the names of Mina, Longa, Sanchez, &c. are as famous among them as among us. Spain is considered as the grave of the French youth; the sons of rich families upon whom the conscription falls, can easily obtain substitutes if they are destined for the North; but if for Spain, it is very difficult and expensive to procure them.

CAGLIARI (SARDINIA) AUG. 8.

A person worthy of credit, who has just arrived from Genoa, gives the following account relative to the person of the Holy Father. His Holiness was still in Savona, about the middle of July; his guards were numerous and he admitted no person to see him; his Holiness came every day to a window, in order to give his benediction to the people, who received it with much respect. But when the above person was setting out for Sardinia, eight days had elapsed since the windows of his habitation were opened. The guard remained as usual; but it was the general opinion that his Holiness had been removed to another place, and that the guard had been retained, not to excite suspicion in the people, who were penetrated with the most profound veneration for his sacred person.

LONDON—OCTOBER 17.

We can conceive that the public mind may possibly in the first instance feel a certain degree of disappointment in consequence of the dispatches from Lord Wellington not having corresponded with the positive accounts of a decisive victory, brought to Liverpool by Captains and Passengers. We take no shame to ourselves, nor make any apology for believing them. Lord Wellington's talents and triumphs ensure, to any report of fresh victories by him an easy belief, and we had always rather incur the charge of being too prone to give credit to favorable rumours, than of being too prompt to throw doubts and suspicions. But this disposition to give easy credit to rumours of success, affords no palliation or excuse to those who either invent or exaggerate such rumours. Travellers, have privileges but we wish they would sometimes use them moderately. Those who arrive from the scene of operations, would do well to be more particular in their enquiries, and more careful to ascertain the real truth. By exaggerating, they raise expectations so high

as to defraud our Generals of much of the praise and merit they deserve. When with every wind and wave, we were all expecting the confirmation of a great defeat of the enemy, the mind, finding that no battle has been fought, may be apt to feel disappointed, or at least not very much disposed to weigh events with candour and temper. This is an effect which travellers produce by exaggerated reports—and our brave troops and their great Commander have surely reason to complain.

Trusting that this hint will not be unavailing, we proceed to Lord Wellington's clear narrative of his military operations.

The movements of our army, after the operations against Badajoz, and the separation North and South of the two armies that had come to its relief, afforded another proof of Lord Wellington's judgment and skill—By taking, in the first instance, a position in the Alentejo, between the Guadiana and the Tagus, he prevented the enemy who had occupied the Spanish territory on the Portuguese frontier between those two rivers, from attempting any thing against the Alentejo and from marching (as it was first supposed they intended) along the South bank of the Tagus towards Lisbon. Having exhausted that territory, by no means fertile in articles necessary for the supply of an army, the enemy were found to retire to that country on the north bank of the Tagus.—This operation enabled his Lordship, as he foresaw it would, to retire northward also, and to withdraw his troops to a healthier district than the Alentejo. The same principle of operations was then adopted as had been followed on the banks of the Guadiana; and Lord Wellington closed upon Ciudad Rodrigo, as he had previously pressed upon Badajoz, though the operations against the latter place were of a different nature from those against Ciudad Rodrigo, the former being vigorously besieged, the latter being only straitly blockaded. His Lordship had the same result in view in both these operations. If he succeeded in reducing the two places, they would be accessions of considerable importance. If he did not succeed in reducing them, at least he should neutralize a large army, that is, render it unavailable for very active operations against Spain.—He should oblige it to concentrate and increase its force whenever the garrison was so straitened as to render it necessary to relieve it.—We request our readers to recollect how long Lord Wellington has occupied the attention and arms of the whole French army of Portugal, assisted, during part of the time, by the French army of the south of Spain, and lately by the French army of the north of Spain, upon two objects; Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo. During all this period they have not gained one additional place or village. If it be said that we have gained nothing, we reply that those who make this assertion keep, either from design or ignorance, the main question and distinction entirely out of sight—that ours is strictly a defensive war and the enemy's avowedly an offensive one. It is the vital object of offensive warfare to be progressive. If it be not progressive, if it be stationary, it fails of accomplishing its purpose.—Has the offensive warfare of the enemy been progressive? has it marched from object to object and successively accomplished them? every one is able to answer in the negative. If Lord Wellington's object had been, as we contend, strictly and literally the defence of Portugal, involving, exclusively of all political considerations) the consequent occupation of a powerful French army, which would otherwise have been applicable to a variety of important points, has he accomplished that object? We are all able to answer this in the affirmative.

These observations seem a necessary preliminary to a review of those recent operations which form the subject of yesterday's Extraordinary Gazette.

It is evident from Lord Wellington's dispatch, that he had no intention of fighting the enemy if the latter advanced with his whole force against him. He had closely blockaded Ciudad Rodrigo, and reduced it to such straits as to render the concentration of the enemy's whole force necessary for its relief. He had obliged the enemy, with this view, to draw reinforcements from all quarters, and to concentrate themselves, and having himself protracted the blockade till the rainy season was on the point of taking place, when active operations could no longer be carried on, he retires with his army, without difficulty, or considerable loss. In the two sharp actions that took place, the steadiness and discipline of the allied troops, against superior numbers, (and let us not forget to praise the Portuguese Artillery men, who suffered themselves to be cut down at their guns,) were, as usual, admirable. The superiority of our Cavalry over that of the French, was proved beyond all doubt. The retreat was conducted in admirable order and with little loss, (not 600 men on our part) in the face of a superior force. If the enemy succeeded in taking one of their positions, they were immediately driven from it (Alexa da Ponte for instance) and if they were at last permitted to occupy it, it was

only because the permanent occupation of it did not enter into Lord Wellington's plan of operations. There is in this, as well as in all his Lordship's dispatches, the mark and stamp of truth. He gives a clear and candid account of every operation; he disguises nothing. We are sure, while we are reading his letters, that we may place the utmost reliance upon them.

All active operations seem for some time at an end. The enemy have closed the campaign, and if they feel inclined to be proud of the achievements—let them enjoy the triumph. Beaten at Albuera, they were forced to collect their troops from all quarters, and by dint of superiority of numbers they relieved Badajoz. By the same means they have relieved Ciudad Rodrigo. But if they have accomplished their object, Lord Wellington can hardly be said to have failed in his.

The object of the enemy was to throw supplies into Ciudad Rodrigo, the object of Lord Wellington to press the town so closely as either to induce the garrison to surrender, or to oblige the enemy to draw from all quarters a great superiority of force to relieve it. The enemy (as we have already said,) succeeded in their object. But Lord Wellington also succeeded in his, of forcing them to bring reinforcements from Galicia, Castile and other Provinces. This, though no victory in battle, is a signal triumph of military science and skill. It exposes the enemy to harassing marches,—it draws them from distant quarters, and interrupts their operations in those quarters. By forcing them to a temporary abandonment of Galicia, it enables the resistance in that kingdom to acquire more consistency and strength; by obliging them to retire from or weaken their force in Catalonia, it impedes their conquest of that Province, and gives time to the scattered native troops to reassemble and reorganize. And this is done without serious loss or injury, or harassing effect to our army. We have drawn our troops quietly from a sickly to a healthy district. The enemy has gained no solid advantage over us by this concentration of his troops.—It is true he has thrown supplies into Ciudad Rodrigo. Sixty thousand men have relieved a single fortress in Spain without venturing a general attack upon an army numerically inferior. But does this advance them one step in their great object of subjugating? Has it ensured them the submission of one town or village, or peasant's hut the more? Have they not relieved Rodrigo at the expense of relaxing their hold upon Navarre and Galicia, and Castile and upon Leon? This then is a triumph gained by Lord Wellington, and though it has not those features of brilliancy and glory which a victory in battle possesses, its advantages are perhaps equally solid. It is no diminution of our pleasure at any success, that it has been gained without loss; nor is the laurel the less grateful to the eye, because it is not stained with blood.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,
NOVEMBER 17, 1811.

SOUTH AMERICA.

When those who are now in the prime of manhood shall reach the extreme of age, and relate to their grand-children what they have seen in their own space of life, they will assuredly have to narrate a greater variety of events, and those of a more extraordinary and important kind, than any similar period of modern history can produce. In the calm and tranquil flow of society, it has been deemed as a kind of happy miracle, that one individual has lived in the reigns of two or three Crowned Heads, and has seen or heard of two or more great battles fought in his time. It has seldom occurred to any one man to see such a continuity of great affairs as the last twenty years have produced. A most tremendous revolution in Europe has given a new face to the whole of our own quarter of the Globe. A similar revolution is now preparing in America. A very few months, perhaps, have yet to pass, before the whole of America, from one end to the other, shall have emancipated herself from the former dependence on Europe, and become an empire of her own.

We have never for a moment disguised our own sentiments upon this important change in the affairs of nations. We have never hesitated to express our hopes that America would avail herself of the condition of Europe to assume her natural rights. No one can have more fervent wishes for the success of the common cause of England and Spain in Europe, but we cannot wish the same success to the cause of the Junta of Cadiz in South America. South America has been so long enslaved to Spain, that a new world, as it were, had become worn out with the servility of servility. The poverty of the Mother Country was communicated to the offspring. Each caught as it were the contagion of the diseases of luxury, indolence, pride, and beggary, from the other.

It is another subject of attention, in what manner the Revolution of both worlds has been principally effected. It will be found

upon examination that both have commenced nearly in the same manner, and that South America is now in that stage of her progress, in which nothing is wanting but the talents of some commanding mind to complete the work, and rear a transatlantic Empire which, in progress of time, may emulate the most splendid of the European dynasties.

The French Revolution originated in the concurrence of a total change of the opinions of men with a state of circumstances which allowed those opinions the room for acting.

The affairs of Holland, and more particularly perhaps those of America, in which so many of the French Nobility personally embarked, had opened their eyes as well to the first principles of all Governments as to the nature of their own despotism. The French nobility therefore, and generally the most active part of the French people, had become greatly discontented with their own Government, and anxious to make the experiment of those principles of Liberty and Equality, which they had learned from the American patriots. The necessities of the Government compelled the Sovereign to have recourse to his States in this condition of the public mind. The States were accordingly called; the new opinions were broached; they spread like wild fire; and France within a few weeks was in a flame of liberty and licentious innovation. The reign of anarchy followed. The people, however, became at length weary, and in this period appeared a man, whom all parties immediately adopted as a refuge from a multitude of weaker but more sanguinary tyrants. In this manner was Bonaparte received as Consul, and his own abilities, and the natural progress of events, rendered him afterwards Emperor. Such is a brief view of the general course of the French Revolution.

Let us look to the imminent Revolution of South America. The opinions of Europe had gradually passed into America and had given birth to that spirit of restlessness, discontent and desire of bettering their situation which always precede national changes. The war in Spain presented the opportunity for those newly conceived principles to burst into action. In the distress of the Government at home, the strength of the authorities abroad was necessarily relaxed. Hence the beginnings of disorder, and innovation. The ill-success of the Patriots has fostered the growth of the newly-born liberty. In this state of things, an individual has likewise appeared in South America who has the same talents and general nature with his prototype in Europe, and who, having been educated in the same school, and nurtured in the same principles, will most probably be seen hereafter to move in the same course.

It is unnecessary to add, perhaps, that General Miranda is the character of whom we are now speaking. The history of this man is not so well known as the important part in which he is now acting renders it reasonable to suppose that it would. Miranda in every feature of his character is the counter-part of his early friend and associate in arms Bonaparte. Like Bonaparte, he was the child of Jacobinism; and, like Bonaparte, was involved in all the excesses, and we are sorry to add, in many of the crimes of the French Revolution. He was compelled to fly from France, in order to elude the pursuit of the Jacobins, but so dubious was his character, that in the ruin of the Jacobins, and the succession of another party, he could not sufficiently vindicate himself to venture again to France. He remained, therefore, in England, and obtained, we believe, a pension, or at least an allowance from this Government as one of the friends of Dumourier, and as a Refugee, on account of his moderate principles.—Mr. Pitt held his abilities in high estimation and he had almost persuaded him to co-operate with him in his attempt on South America. Miranda, however, embarked in an Expedition upon his own bottom, and though the equipment of it was in every respect inferior to its objects, and the result of it was unfortunate in the extreme. There was enough in its very attempt to prove the daring and enterprising character of the man, and to shew that with any thing like sufficient means, there was little but what he had the courage and address to accomplish. With two vessels, the one of them a sloop of about a hundred tons, the other very little larger, he embarked on an attempt to revolutionize the Caraccas, and to defy the Government of Spain and the whole Army and Navy of South America. He had the singular fortune to lose one of his vessels and a considerable part of his soldiers in that Town, and on the Coast of that Island, in which he is now sole and supreme Commander. The Island of Coro, and the Town of Lagaira, have been the scene of his defeat and his success, and he is now General, Governor, and undisputed Chief in a Province, in which about five years since, some of his followers were hanged.—Upon his defeat on this occasion, he returned to Trinidad, where he was received with kindness and distinction by the English Commander in Chief. He remained in that Island, watching and waiting the course of events, and fortune

has at length thrown him up a state of it in which his abilities may have a full scope.

Such is the man, who is now the leader fountain of the Revolution in South America and it is not difficult to foresee, that he will communicate to the Revolution in the world, some of those features which characterized it in the old. It is not difficult, moreover, to foresee, that he will succeed in efforts, for there is not a man on the American Continent, who in Military ability Political dexterity, can be compared to Miranda. It is to be lamented, however, that his honesty is not as undoubted a talent.

LONDON—SEPTEMBER 10.

It is said to be the intention of Government, in consequence of the failure of Mr. Foster's mission to America, to adopt rigid retaliatory system, and to meet American Non-Intercourse Bill, by a similar measure. No American ships, we heard, are to be permitted to enter the port of the United Kingdom unless laden with corn, and their export cargoes must consist of colonial produce, or articles of British manufacture. We confess we are not competent masters of the subject to give any opinion on the effect these plans are likely to have on the Americans, but it is easy to foresee they must prove very injurious to West India Islands, and completely destructive of the little trade to the United States which these unnatural blockades have left.

In confirmation of the above—an Order of Council was signed at the Council, by the Regent on Friday, "prohibiting American vessels from entering British ports except such as are laden with Flour, Wheat, and providing that they shall not back cargoes consisting of the produce of this country."

Mr. Perceval's friends are active in spreading the report of the certainty of his being continued in his office of Premier, notwithstanding the ensuing change of Administration. This is done to answer certain political purposes, for the very propagators of the report, are well aware of its fallacy. That in consequence of a peculiar well-timed political manoeuvre, which some squeamish people might call *deserting his colleague* Mr. Perceval will continue in office, believe to be highly probable. It must however be in a subordinate station, for are sure the Regent could not, with all influence, collect from among his friends Administration willing to act under Perceval.

BONAPARTE.—The following gossip particulars have been brought from Paris: A Gentleman lately arrived from that city. The second pregnancy of the Empress Maria Louisa is visibly advanced. Napoleon himself is grown very corpulent. He is extremely fond of his wife, who, on her part, said to be devotedly attached to him, not without a considerable share of jealousy of his former favourites. Josephine he visits occasionally, but she does not come to the Court of her successor. These visits, however, being of mere civility and friends do not, from the age of the party, produce any unpleasant emotion in Maria Louisa. The person to whom she has evinced a decided dislike is Josephine's daughter, formerly Fanny Beauharnois, given by Napoleon in marriage to his brother Louis, some King of Holland; but by a scandalous port, to which many concurring circumstances give an air of credibility, said to be personally more intimate with Napoleon than with her husband, generally residing at Paris while the latter was at the Hague. The Queen of Holland (still so called) has actually refused admittance by Maria Louisa and when she threatened to appeal to Emperor, to command that she should be received, Maria Louisa, anticipating the complaint, sent her Chamberlain on the instant to Bonaparte, who was at the time sitting in Council, to demand whether she should be subject to such visits or such threats. Napoleon immediately declared that the Empress would receive only whom she should think proper.—Maria Louisa, with the exception of her pregnancy, is said to be as thin as Napoleon is fat. The King of Rome is said to be a very fine child.

Some alterations and improvements about to take place in Scotland-yard, Whitehall. Several houses, which have been years inhabited by individuals belonging to the Land Revenue and Board of Works, are to be taken down, and a large spacious building to be erected on the site for the stationary-office that supplies the whole of the public offices with paper, &c. which will be removed from Palace-yard.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812.

BATAVIA.

On Tuesday the 30th ultimo, arrived H. M. ship *Cornelia*, Captain Owen, last from Samarang. The *Cornelia* left Minto on the 24th of May, giving convoy to the transports *Samdanee* and *Minerva* brig. Both those vessels sailed ill, especially on a wind, and it was judged impossible with such vessels to make the passage through the straits of Banca against the Monsoon. It was therefore determined to go to the North-eastward, and make the coast of Borneo. On the 4th of June, being off Mampawa, the *Cornelia* anchored in order to obtain fresh provisions, of which all the ships were much in want, and the signal was made to the convoy to do the same, but it was misunderstood, and they went on (as supposed) to a rendezvous which had been assigned them off Sambar, where the ships of the Java expedition assembled last year.

The coast of Mampawa being shallow, the anchorage is about 4 miles from the shore, in latitude 00° 17' N. the entrance of the river bearing N. 40 E. This river is small, being hardly at any part above a hundred yards in breadth. On the bar, the depth of water is only four feet, but within it, the channel gradually deepens to 1, 1½ and 2 fathoms, and at the Town, which is 8 or 9 miles from the mouth, it is 8½. The banks on both sides are level, low, and covered with thick brush-wood to the water's edge, interrupted however, in several places, with cultivated spots of moderate extent. The bank opposite to the house of the *Panambahan*, or Governor, is raised about 4 or 5 feet above the level of the water. The soil here is sandy and consequently dry. The house, which belongs to the Sultan of Pontiano, on which this place is dependent, is about 300 yards from the landing place. It is a large hall, surrounded by a double enclosure, and behind is another house for the private apartments. This last has windows of a kind of lattice work. The Malay town adjoins to this house, but the principal market is the China Camp, about half a mile lower down, also on the bank of the river. This Camp is surrounded by a wall; the streets are straight and of good breadth. The Chinese settlers are said to be about 500, and every thing here has the appearance of industry—between the Malay Town and the China Camp are a great many cultivated spots. The chief article is rice, but a small black bean, or a kind of grain was also found in the market. Pine-apples, Turnips, Radishes, Sweet-potatoes, Cucumbers and Capsicum were in considerable abundance. Yams, Pumpions and Plantains rather scarce. There are no Potatoes.

The domestic animals are the hog, in great plenty among the Chinese, and of excellent quality, fowls and ducks.—They have no bullocks or buffaloes, and therefore agriculture is carried on entirely with the hoe. Large Hogs were purchased at 8 dollars per picol, roasting pigs 3 dollars each; fowls 8 and ducks 4 for a dollar. A large quantity of vegetables and fruit, consisting of Radishes, cucumbers, pine-apples, sweet-potatoes and yams cost only 3 dollars.

The *Panambahan*, a man of about 50, of short stature and somewhat inclined to corpulence, is cousin-german to the Sultan of Pontiano; his father, who was a *Bégis*, or at best of *Bégis* extraction, being the brother of the Sultan's mother. But this relationship, in the common phrase of the country, is confounded with that of brotherhood, and the *Panambahan* being older than the Sultan, is therefore distinguished by the term *Abang*, or elder brother, which might lead a stranger to suppose he had found here an instance of departure from the rights of primogeniture in favour of the younger, which would, however, be nothing extraordinary, as it is well known that a Muhammedan prince may chuse his successor from among his children, or perhaps with still greater latitude, among his male relations.

The present Sultan of Pontiano is named Sultan Sherif Kasim, about 37 years of age. His grandfather was an Arabian

who settled in Borneo, and his father, the late Sultan, was born on the island. Accounts obtained by some English navigators state that he commenced his career as a pirate, a profession not held dishonorable or dishonest among the Malays; that he got, by the capture of a French ship, wealth sufficient to establish an influence among his countrymen which enabled him to assume the title and exercise the authority of a Sultan. The new Sultan had good sense and liberality sufficient to renounce the narrow policy of most Malay Sovereigns, whose custom it is to monopolize the trade of their dominions, and to declare Pontiano a free port for the vessels of all nations. This soon brought an influx of foreigners, to such an extent, that a very moderate duty on exports and imports yielded him an ample revenue, while his subjects were enriched, and encouraged to cultivate their lands. The principal commerce of Pontiano is at present with Bengal, from whence Opium and piece goods are the principal imports. The return is made almost entirely in gold dust, which is obtained in considerable quantities from the beds of the rivulets. The town of Pontiano is situated about 40 miles up a river much larger than that of Mampawa. The town is larger than Mampawa and the number of Chinese inhabitants greater. There is a bar at the mouth of this river, but after entering there is a good depth of water as far as the town.

Having obtained a sufficient stock of provisions the *Cornelia* set sail on the afternoon of the 6th, and on the 9th came to off Panambangan or high island, where she was joined by the *Samdanee*, which had completed her water here. The next day was employed in the same service, and on the 11th the two ships sailed in company, intending to look for the brig at *Rendezvous* island, where the *Cornelia* arrived and anchored on the 15th, the *Samdanee* having parted company in the night of the 12th. As this island has acquired some importance from having been the general rendezvous of the fleet destined for the conquest of Java, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know its exact situation, ascertained by Capt. Owen from astronomical observations. The South-west point is situated in

Lat. 23° 44' S.
Long. by mean of eleven lunar observations. 109. 47. 15. E.

The brig not being found here, after waiting 48 hours for the *Samdanee*, sailed on the 17th, and arrived at Samarang on the 24th. Herefound H. M. ship *Phoenix*, which sailed from Minto on the 20th May, came down the straits of Banca and after making *Crawang* point worked up to Samarang, where she arrived on the 8th of June. On the *Phoenix* were embarked Colonel M'Leod, with most of the officers of the general staff from Palembang, and the grenadiers of H. M. 59th Regiment, commanded by Captain Campbell. The H. C. cruiser *Mercury* giving convoy to the *Good Hope*, Hospital ship, sailed two or three days after the *Phoenix*, and made the passage in 20 days. These vessels also were in the roads when the *Cornelia* arrived.

The service for which the troops embarked on the *Cornelia* were destined having already accomplished, they were ordered to join their corps at *Wettededen*, and the *Cornelia* sailed on the morning of the 27th.

On the 28th, about half past 2 p. m. got sight of the *Samdanee* at anchor at *Indramayo* point; stood towards her and anchored.

This ship being unable to make *Rendezvous* Island had passed near the islands of Carimata and Billiton—made *Crawang* point and been employed ever since in working up to the eastward.—She had for the last 4 or 5 days been making fruitless attempts to weather the shoal off Cheribon. The troops had suffered much from their crowded state and want of refreshments; and the sick were numerous.—Consequently every body on board received with great satisfaction the order to return to Batavia.

Early on the morning of the 29th, the two ships weighed in company and stood to the westward. On the 30th, at half past 8, the *Cornelia* anchored off *Point Pitoh* and the troops were landed in the course of the day.

Passengers per *Cornelia*.

Dr. Hunter, Superintending Surgeon,	H. M. 59th Regiment.
Captain Graham,	
— Fitman,	
Lieut. Pilkington,	
— Cockburn,	
— Chadwick,	
— Howard, and	
Mr. Badenach, Assist. Surgeon.	
Lieutenant Daniel, H. M. 89th Regt.	
Captain Teasdale, R. N. and	
Mr. Robinson, of H. M. ship <i>Leda</i> .	

The Light Infantry and Rifle Companies of H. M. 59th Regiment. These troops were landed in the course of the afternoon.

In the afternoon the *Samdanee* also anchored in the roads, having on board three Companies of H. M. 89th Regiment, under the command of Major Trench, and the following officers—

Captain Oakes,
— Nunn,
— Rose,
Lieutenant Coates,
— Cunningham,
— Bush,
— Chambers, and
Mr. Gray, Assistant Surgeon.

The troops were landed on the 1st instant.

On the 30th, also arrived the ship *Helen*, Captain Cameron, from Samarang, which placed the left on the afternoon of the 27th. Passengers, Mrs. Wallace, — M'Quoid, Esq. and R. Wallace, Esq. a medical gentleman on the Bombay establishment.

Our readers are already fully informed, by the official documents which have been published, concerning the objects of the late expedition to Palembang, and the manner, so highly honorable to the energy, clemency and moderation of the British character, in which those objects have been accomplished.—We trust however that such further particulars as the present arrivals here enabled us to collect will not be uninteresting to our readers.

The treacherous and cruel murder of the members of the late Dutch factory, together with the other tyrannical acts of the late Sultan and his sons, which rendered them universally detested and totally unworthy of governing, have been already published.—But *Pangeran Adipati*, his brother was found to be a Prince of mild beneficent character and beloved by all descriptions of people.—He had strongly disapproved his brother from the violent, unjust and barbarous conduct which he pursued towards the Dutchmen, and warned him of the awful vengeance which awaited him from the British Government. This man, being the nearest of the royal blood to the family so justly excluded, the Commander of the forces determined to place on the abdicated throne. On the 30th of April he paid his first visit to the Commander of the forces.—He was received at the landing place by Captain Meares and other Officers of the General Staff, and the Commander of the forces met him at the door of the public hall, where seats were arranged for all the company. The *Pangeran* was saluted at his landing with 19 guns from the *Mercury*, and on his entering the hall with the same number from the guns on shore. After sitting some time, he was conducted by Colonel Gillespie to another apartment, where they had a private conference. In the afternoon the Commander of the forces returned his visit.

The necessary preliminaries and general heads of a treaty having been agreed upon with the new Sultan, and signed by both parties, the 14th of May was fixed for his inauguration. On that morning, about half past nine, the *Pangeran Adipati* landed at the stairs in front of the palace.—He was there received by Capt. Meares and conducted to the gate of the inner court, where Col. Gillespie met and led him to the public hall, where a throne was erected under a canopy of yellow silk. The Colonel conducted him to a couch covered with crimson velvet, on the left of the

throne, and they both seated themselves on the couch. The troops were drawn up so as to form a street from the landing place and a square which encompassed the public hall. A great concourse of natives, among whom were several of the chief Pangerans, attended the Sultan elect. Those being seated on the ground, and the European gentlemen standing on the left side of the coach, the following proclamation was read in the Malay language:

“WHEREAS the late Sultan Ratu Mahmud Badr-ud-din has forfeited his right to the sovereignty of Palembang by various acts of rapine, treachery and barbarity, especially by the murder of the members of the late Dutch factory, the plunder of their goods and demolition of their fort, contrary to the laws of nations and his existing engagements with the Dutch, to whose rights the English Company have succeeded in virtue of the cession of Java and its dependencies, and moreover has abdicated the throne by his shameful flight. THE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES, in virtue of powers vested in him by the Government of Java, hereby declares the said Mahmud-Badr-ud-din, to be deposed from the throne of this kingdom. And the Commander of the Forces, in consideration of the virtues of PANGERAN ADIPATI, and of the love, esteem, and veneration with which he is regarded by the native inhabitants of this country, as well as the Arab and Chinese colonists, has, in pursuance of his instructions, selected the said *Pangeran Adipati*, to fill the vacant throne of this kingdom, subject to the confirmation of the Government of Java, and the supreme Government of India. The said *Pangeran* is accordingly hereby declared true and lawful Sultan of Palembang and its dependencies, under the title and title of SULTAN RATU AHMED NAJMUDDIN, and all the inhabitants of this kingdom, are enjoined to yield him obedience accordingly.”

Colonel GILLESPIE then led *Pangeran Adipati*, and seated him on the throne, which was raised three steps above the level of the hall. When he had taken his seat, a royal salute was fired from the garrison and the shipping, and the colours of the Sultan were displayed from the walls of the palace, instead of the British which had been hoisted during the interregnum. At the same time the European Officers passed in front of the throne, and having saluted the Sultan, who returned the compliment by taking off his cap, took their stations on the opposite side. The natives then came, in their order of precedence, up to the throne, and some kissed the hands, others the knees or feet of the Sultan. After this ceremony, the natives again seated themselves upon the ground, and silence being proclaimed, the Commander of the Forces, by the mouth of an Interpreter, addressed the Sultan in the following speech:—

“In the name of His Britannic Majesty and the Honorable the East India Company, I have the honor to place you, *Pangeran Adipati* on the throne of your brother Mahmud-Badr-ud-din, deposed for atrocious and barbarous murders, and now declare you duly constituted Sultan of Palembang and its dependencies, under the title of SULTAN RATU AHMED NAJMUDDIN.

“Long may you live, to enjoy the high and exalted rank which the English nation have conferred upon you! May God watch over your actions, and direct your councils! and may the punishment inflicted on the late Sultan (who, by listening to evil counsellors and wicked men, has drawn on himself the vengeance of a great and powerful people,) be a warning to you to avoid similar errors!

“May your reign be prosperous and happy! may you contribute, by your goodness and justice, to the happiness and welfare of your subjects! and may they have reason to bless the nation that have placed you on the throne of the city of safety!”

Turn over.

This ceremony was certainly very striking and impressive, and appeared to produce a powerful effect on the feelings, both of the Prince, who was most immediately the object of it, and of many among the European part of the audience.

After the Colonel's speech was concluded, the Sultan descended from the throne, and Colonel Gillespie, taking his hand, conducted him to the stairs, where his boat was ready to receive him. He was attended thus far by all the British Officers, and a great number of natives. After the boat pushed off, a royal salute was fired by each of the ships in the river.

On the 16th, Colonel Gillespie, with a large party of Officers supped by invitation with the Sultan, and on the 17th, the troops having embarked, the Sultan took possession of the palace.

The city of *Palembang* is situated on the left bank of a large river, which rises in the district of *Musi*, within two or three day's journey of *Bencoolen*, and running to the northward receives many subsidiary streams, till it disembogues itself into the straits of *Banca*. Its name, according to the Dutch writers, is *Tutang*, but it is known to navigators merely as the river of *Palembang*, and this name was generally used by the inhabitants themselves. Its mouth, according to observations taken on board the *Cornelia*, lies in lat. $2^{\circ} 18' S.$ and long. $105^{\circ} 8' E.$ There is a bar on which the depth is only $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms at low water, but after passing that, although vessels unacquainted with the channel, are apt to get aground, it is reckoned to have water sufficient to carry up a frigate as far as the town. The river is of very considerable breadth, its banks low and woody, very much resembling the *Sunderbuns* at the mouth of the *Ganges*.

The town is, by estimation, about 60 miles from the sea, its latitude being $2^{\circ} 58' 51''$ south, and longitude $104^{\circ} 54'' E.$ The Dutch factory was on the right bank, which is higher than the left, and where there are consequently more extensive tracts of dry ground. Immediately below the factory is a small branch of the river, called *Sungí Awar*, which gives name to the adjoining canton, inhabited chiefly by Chinese. There are however some Malays also in this district, all the inhabitants of which appear to have been under the authority and protection of the Dutch factory. The Chinese Company is on the side of the rivulet opposite to the factory, and is divided into two parts, the old and new campong. The inhabitants of both amount to about 700, and these are the principal merchants and artisans in this place.

On the left bank of the river, a little way below the place, is a canton inhabited by a colony of about 300 Arabs, among whom also are some merchants of eminence. The remaining inhabitants of *Palembang* are Malays, and are estimated at between 20 and 30,000. The city is intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, said to be between 20 and 30, whence the place has been called *the city of twenty islands*. The course of the river here is from S. W. to N. E. nearly. One of these islands contains the palaces of the Sultan, and of his son *Pangeran Rátu* and the house of *Pangeran Adipati*, the present Sultan. In front of the palaces of the Sultan and *Pangeran Rátu* is an extensive rampart or battery, with one face looking down the river and the other, which is by far the

most extensive, as covering the front of both palaces, looking directly across. It is a rampart of mud, about twenty feet thick, faced within and without with bamboos, and pierced with embrasures close above, like the ports of a ship, but, the outer part of the embrasure being the narrowest, there is little room to alter the direction of the guns, even if they had been mounted on proper carriages, which was the case with very few. The number and calibres of iron and brass guns, found on these works has been already published. The brass ordnance are chiefly Dutch, but some appear, by inscriptions on them, to have been cast at *Palembang*. A very large one, which has been brought to *Batavia*, on the *Samdane*, has the following in Arabic,

"Made by Sultan Rátu Ahmed Najm-ud-din in the city of *Palembang*, the abode of safety, in the year 1183."

This date corresponds to A.D. 1769.

The palaces of the Sultan and *Pangeran Rátu* are square areas surrounded with very high brick walls and each containing several detached buildings of the pavilion form, with portions of ground planted with fruit trees and ornamental shrubs.

Between the Sultan's palace and that of *Pangeran Rátu* is a road which leads to the principal mosque, a pretty large building, nearly square, and covered with a pavilion roof of tiles. Adjoining to it is a high octagonal tower, from which the *Muezzin* calls the people to prayers. From the top of this you have a bird's eye view of the town with part of the river.

The houses of the common people are made of bamboos and mats and thatched. They stand on platforms of bamboo, and some of them are raised on stakes of the same. Others are constructed on rafts of wood or bamboo, and float on the river, rising and falling with the tide, and being fastened to the shore with ropes of rattan. These are often constructed up the country, where the materials are cheap, and then floated down with the stream.

The productions of this country which form articles of commerce are pepper, rattans, gambir, cotton, damor, ivory, cat's eyes, sulphur, salt, wax, rice, benzoin, indigo, tobacco, areca, buffaloes and gold. But the most considerable article was the tin of *Banca*. Most of the others are brought from a great distance up the country. The cultivation even of rice is carried on at some distance, and it is conducted in a migratory way. The person who intends to sow a rice field selects a spot overgrown with large trees. There he cuts down and burns. He has no grass or underwood to contend with, the large forest trees suppressing all inferior vegetation. This ground proves very fertile, yielding, as it is said, an hundred fold. The plough is unknown, and the ground is dug with the hoe. They never take more than two successive crops from the same spot, but look out for a fresh piece of forest ground to be cleared in the same manner, and do not return to the forest till it is covered with large trees as before.

About two miles above *Palembang* the river divides into two large branches. The left hand one leads to a country seat of the Sultan, consisting of several bungalows and gardens, situated on a cluster of small islands, called, in allusion to their multitude, *Pulo Saribu*, or the thousand islands.

The six last princes who have filled the

throne of *Palembang*, being all of the present family, are as follow:—

- 1 Abd-ul-rahmán.
- 2 Muhammed Mansúr.
- 3 Mahmud-Badr-ud-din.
- 4 Ahmed Najm-ud-din, called also Súnan.
- 5 Mahammed Bahá-ud-din.
- 6 Mahmud Badr-ud-din.

This last had reigned about eight years, when he was expelled by the British armament.

The late Sultan is said to be between 46 and 47 years of age. His brother, the present Sultan, is two years younger, and there are two more full brothers, *Pangeran Argo* and *Pangeran Súrgo*. The sons of the late Sultan are many, but the three eldest by the queen are, 1st. *Pangeran Rátu*, aged 21 years, whose cruel and libidinous conduct occasioned the ruin of his father and his family. 2. *Pangeran Nádi*, aged 17, respecting whose character accounts were various and contradictory, and 3. *Pangeran Prábhú*, aged 10, who is said, as far as could be judged at these tender years to be of a good and beneficent disposition.

The possession of the islands of *Banca* and *Billiton*, ceded to the British Government by the new Sultan, is of great importance. The first produces tin, an article of primary consequence in the commerce with China, in greater quantity than any other place; and from the second is procured almost all the steel used by the Malays, in making their arms and tools of various kinds. But a still greater advantage is the security thereby afforded to trading vessels against pirates, who used to assemble at those islands, under the protection of the Sultan of *Palembang*, who doubtless partook of their plunder.

The fort now building at *Banca*, is situated on a rising ground near the small town of *Minto*. The beach is sandy, and a fine rivulet of clear and sweet water runs between the fort and the town. We are sorry to state that the troops on this station have been sickly, from being necessarily exposed on the works to a powerful sun, and from want of accommodation. But the spot being elevated, and the soil dry, there is every prospect, that when the people are comfortably lodged, and the wood cleared from behind, the situation will be healthy.

The detailed account contained in our preceeding columns of the gallant achievement performed by the small force employed against *Jógyacarta*, will be read by every Briton with pride and exultation. These two instances of power and heroic valour exerted in the cause of justice & humanity, cannot fail to make a powerful impression on all the eastern states, and convince them that while the rapacious and oppressive have every thing to dread from the vengeance of a nation against whom all resistance is vain, the peaceable and industrious may rest secure under its protection, and the injured will never sue to it in vain for redress. We are happy to hear that the exertions of the gallant troops employed on the last of these enterprises will be rewarded with the richest booty which has been shared of late years. The property captured at *Jógyacarta* amounts in silver coin to eight lacs of Spanish dollars, and the gold and jewels are valued at from eight to twelve lacs more, making in all 4 or 500,000 pounds.